ADULTS RIVAL YOUTH SEEKING EDUCATION

Mother and Father Have Gone back to School.

Washington.—Mother and father have gone back to school.

The urge for education to keep apace with the younger generation of today has infected adults, according to Miss E. Ruth Pyrtle, president of the National Education association.

"People don't have to work as many hours each day as they did years ago and therefore more leisure time is devoted to study," Miss Pyrtle said. "And there is no age limit to education; the elder set learns as rapidly as the youth."

Miss Pyrtle pointed out that a survey made in 3,000 communities showed 300,000 adults had enrolled in schools for various courses this winter. Theses grownups are taking subjects ranging from homemaking to medicine and law.

Meantime the younger generation is moving ahead, educationally speaking, at a rate much faster than did their parents. Youths of today have profited by the experiences of their parents and grasp what they are taught in a shorter time than was necessary a decade ago, Miss Pyrtle said.

Better Disciplined.

Youths of today are more easily disciplined and have better habits and have brighter ideals, Miss Pyrtle said.

"The younger generation really appear more intelligent than their forefathers. They are keener and visualize an entire world, while 40 years ago they could see but a community.

"But the three R's are still the fundamental basis for education of both the old and the young. More time is consumed teaching, reading, writing and arithmetic in schools than in allocated to other subjects.

"Art, music, science, literature, geography and history are also essential in the curriculum, for youths must have at least a smattering of them to cope with the modern problems of today.

"Character education and vocational training are also coming to the fore as essential subjects of education. Teachers are realizing that in many cases it is well to specialize on some subjects for individuals best adapted to them."

More Problems to Meet.

Miss Pyrtle pointed out that youths of today have more problems to meet than those of a generation ago, and that they must face more problems and attractions that break into their studies.

The educational expert said youths of today had many "foolish habits," but those did not retard study. It is to learn.

"The use of cosmetics in a classroom often causes the pupil to lose an important point while applying a lipstick or powdering the nose. But such habits can be overlooked, as they are natural and teachers remember that they, too, had habits while attending school.

"All in all the younger generation must be modern to keep apace with the times. They are quicker thinkers and better observers than the youths of yesteryear. With the airplane, telephone, radio and other modern devices they just have to be."

Lost Music Masterpiece Found in Old Salesroom

Vienna.—An oratorium "Stabat Mater" by Cornelius, which had been lost for almost 50 years, has recently been found in a drawer of an antique writing desk which was put up to auction in a Vienna salesroom. The oratorium, which is said to be one of the best church compositions of the great musician, will be performed in the Salzburg cathedral.

Dog Has an Operation in Hospital for People

Omaha, Neb.—Having suffered an injury to his left front leg that involved amputation, a St. Bernard dog belonging to Mrs. Morris Gross was taken to a hospital for human beings and the amputation was performed by a surgeon assisted by regulation nurses. The dog will be supplied with an artificial leg, its mistress said.

Flapper Bandit Quits Prison With Earnings

Bakersfield, Calif.—Eleanor Walling, flapper bandit convicted here five years ago of bank robbery, has been released from San Quentin penitentiary on parole. A violin player, former vaudeville performer and expert needlewoman, Eleanor left the gate guarding the somber pile of stone with a smile, her violin and a package of her needlework, delicate and surprisingly intricate in design, under her arm. She had just told good-by to Clara Phillips, with whom she had roomed and engaged in amateur theatricals at the prison in the women's ward.

In the warden's office she received quite a sum of money. During the five years in prison she had created beautiful things of fine linen and many pieces of her needlework had been purchased here. The money was saved for her.

LIGHTS of NEW YORK

By GRANT DIXON

A Western Man Hunter

I had a talk with Frank J. Norfleet the other night—Norfleet being the man who trailed down one of the biggest gangs of confidence men that ever operated in this country. Norfleet is a little man, well over sixty, but quick as a panther in a rough-and-tumble fight and lightning with the gun, as the confidence men found in the course of several personal encounters. He was a Texas ranchman a few years ago, with no thought of man hunting. Confidence men "took him" for $45,000 and Norfleet started on their trail. One by one he ran them down and secured convictions. He was instrumental in the imprisonment of thirty-four confidence men altogether, but expenses cost him $20,000 besides the $45,000 he lost in the first place.

Norfleet tells a story about going into the office of a great detective in New York. The "master mind" looked Norfleet over and said:

"I've heard a lot about you, Mr. Norfleet, and often wondered how you did such wonderful work, but now I understand it."

"How's that?" asked Norfleet.

"It's because of your insignificant appearance," said the great detective pompously, handing out the prize package of left-handed compliments.

* * *

Safety First

When Richard Washburn Child was American ambassador to Italy, a well-known fiery gentleman in the United States army was a visitor and attended a social function in Rome, where the wine of the country was in abundance. One of Mussolini's aides was also a guest and was introduced to the general. He did not look like an Italian and he spoke English without an accent, so that the army officer, of course, thought he was an American.

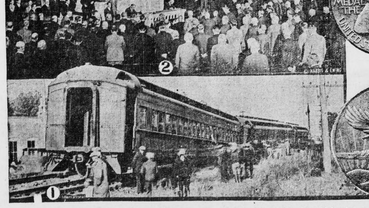
In discussing Italy the general was quite frank. Apparently he did not have a very high regard for the attainments of the Italians. He summed up his statements with the remark:

"The trouble with the wops is they can't ride, they can't fly, and they can't shoot."

The American ambassador overheard this summary, was very much embarrassed and dispatched the offending general out of the country without delay before Mussolini could hear about it.

Golfers Flee as Cobbler Goes Hunting in Park

New York.—A charge of bird shot whizzed over the Van Cortlandt Park links recently. Golfers fled or threw themselves on the ground and Anthony Lastino, a shoemaker was arrested. Armed with a double-barreled shotgun, cartridge belt and hunting license, he was found in the wooded area northeast of the park looking for wild ducks, pheasants or other game. Magistrate Richard F. McKinley fined him $25.



1—View of train wreck on the Pennsylvania railroad near Olney, Va., in which nine were killed and many injured. 2—Scene in the house of representatives as the first regular session of the Seventy-first congress opened. 3—Design, by Mrs. Laura G. Fraser, for the medal authorized by congress to commemorate the achievements of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Congress Hears President's Message and Gets Busy on Tax Reduction.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

CONGRESS is doing business again at the old stand, the first regular session having opened Monday with perfunctory meetings of both houses. Next day President Hoover's annual message was read in senate and house, being listened to with intense interest and praised by administration supporters and criticized by the opposition.

The document was long and comprehensive, consisting of a matter of fact statement of what the administration has done and of what it hopes to do in the near future, followed by many recommendations to the legislative body. Concerning International matters the President expressed "high hopes" for the success of the naval conference in London, and made the significant statement that if the movement for reduction of armament fails, the United States may find it necessary to spend upward of $1,200,000,000 in naval construction in the next six years. He gave praise to the Kellogg-Briand pact, and said he would submit to the senate later the amended world court reservations. He urged ratification of the French debt settlement. In view of the uncertainty with respect to future revenue, the President recommended that the proposed 1 per cent cut in individual and corporation income taxes be limited to the present year. He urged early action on the tariff bill, again asking that the new law be devised to aid agriculture and industries that have not been prosperous, and once more he advised that the flexible tariff provision be retained.

Mr. Hoover's liking for commissions was evidenced in several recommendations. These included suggestions for a commission to study the problems of branch, group and chain banking, a commission to dispose of the Muscle Shoals controversy and a commission to study conditions in Haiti. The message advocated an increase in appropriations for rivers and harbors improvement from $50,000,000 to $55,000,000 annually, at least half of which should be available for the Mississippi inland waterways system. It also asked bigger appropriation for construction of public buildings and for ocean mail contracts. Concerning the reorganization of government departments, the President said he had come to the conclusion that the only way to avoid endless controversy was to delegate authority to the executive.

When he reached the subject of prohibition and law enforcement the President used decidedly vigorous language. In dealing with the former he said that "it is not to be expected that any criminal law will ever be fully enforced so long as criminals exist," and of law enforcement and observance generally he said it is "the most serious issue before our people." He scored the citizen who insists on selecting the particular laws which he will obey, branding him as the enemy of society. He made a number of recommendations for legislation to aid in enforcement of the prohibition law.

ON WEDNESDAY the President sent to congress the budget for the fiscal year 1931 calling for the expenditure of $3,830,000,000. Of this sum about $710,000,000 are for national defense activities, including the laying down of the three 10,000 ton cruisers on which suspension of work was ordered by President Hoover last summer. An outlay of $33,000,000 for the army and navy air services is contemplated, and $30,000,000 is to be expended on public buildings.

SPEEDY action on the administration's $160,000,000 tax reduction program was obtained in the house, the joint resolution for the relief being going through practically without opposition. It was assumed that the senate also would adopt the resolution after some debate, and that the legislation would be enacted before the Christmas holidays. While the reduction applies to only one year, there were indications that the President hopes it can be made permanent.

THE senate, according to program, took up the three year old controversy over the right of William B. Vare of Pennsylvania to a seat in that body. Efforts to delay the debate were defeated, and on Wednesday Mr. Vare himself, crippled by partial palsyisis and watched over by his physician, appeared in the senate chamber and read a detailed denial of the charges of fraud and corruption in his campaign for nomination and election in 1926. Every one knew that Vare's appeal was hopeless, for a majority of the senators were hostile to his cause. The privileges and elections committee had decided in his favor the contest brought by W. B. Wilson, the defeated Democratic candidate, but a minority of that committee reported that alleged ballot box frauds and corruption made Vare's election illegal. Radical Republican senators could vote for this report because it would accomplish the exclusion of Vare without seating a Democrat.

WHEN President Hoover and Secretary Stimson, backed by Great Britain, took cognizance of China's appeal and sent a note to Russia and China asking them to remember their obligations under the Kellogg pact and stop their warlike activities in Manchuria, they ran against an ugly snag. Maxim Litvinoff, acting Russian commissar of foreign affairs, replied with a brusque note virtually telling the United States to mind its own business. He attempted to justify Moscow's course in the Manchurian embroglio, and then emphasized that the United States government had appealed to Russia at a time when direct negotiations were being carried on with Manchuria. By strength of this circumstance, the American note to Russia was termed an unjustified attempt to influence the Chinese-Russian controversy. Whether the Soviet government will make any further move in the matter is not known.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL and Queen Helena of Italy made history Thursday, when they paid their formal visit to Pope Pius. They were the first sovereigns of united Italy ever to enter the Vatican. Minister of Foreign Affairs Dino Grandi, Count de Vecchi, Italian ambassador to the holy see and a great throng of courtiers accompanied the rulers to the Vatican City, all being in closed automobiles and escorted by cyclist police. Hundreds of thousands of persons gathered in the streets to witness the procession, and on buildings along the way the Italian and papal colors were displayed. High officials of the Vatican City met the king and queen at the Arch of Charlemagne, the papal gendarmes presented arms and their band played the royal march. After a lot more stately ceremonial the visitors entered the throne room alone, the pope met them and raised them up as they bent to kiss his hand; then the door closed and the three conversed alone for a time. The royal pair as they left carried precious religious gifts bestowed by the pontiff. After calling on Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary of state, and receiving holy water from Cardinal Merry del Val, they worshiped in St. Peter's and returned to their palace.

ALL of our biggest oil magnates and Sir Henri Deterding of Holland, managing director of the Royal Dutch Shell companies, were in Chicago last week attending the annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute. The fact that Harry F. Sinclair is still popular among oil men was demonstrated by his re-election as a director of the institute. Edward L. Doheny was retired at his own request. Deterding addressed to the convention a plea for conservation of oil.

"A great many today," he said "think the oil supplies inexhaustible. We pay too little attention to wasteful exploitation (apart from producing too much), forgetting that new fields in the States may still be discovered, but that they can never be created. Nature put them in limited number and it is almost childish to state that the more that are discovered the fewer are left to the fate of discovery."

E. B. Reeser, president of the institute, asserted that the American petroleum industry had succeeded in balancing demand and supply of crude oil supplies but that there was still an overproduction of gasoline.

POSTMASTER GENERAL BROWN'S annual report revealed that the deficit in his department for the year ending June 30 was $85,491,176, or more than twice as big as the previous year. Among the factors responsible for this fact were the granting of $7,470,000 additional pay to postal workers and the payment of $7,-230,000 on ocean mail contracts; also the downward revision of postal rates during the last year reduced revenues about $21,528,000 below what they would have been. Mr. Brown's report said that the department had lost free of charge special privileged mail that otherwise would have paid in nearly ten millions of dollars.

REPRESENTATIVE TINKHAM of Massachusetts has prodded the senate committee on lobbying so severely that it may inquire into the activities and sources of revenue of a lot of lobbyists other than those whose concern is with the tariff. These may include the Anti-saloon league and other bodies that are supposed to influence the votes of congressmen in matters relating to prohibition. Chairman Caraway of the committee told Mr. Tinkham the investigators would give him a public hearing. The Massachusetts representative has introduced a measure to require, and would give him a public hearing. The Massachusetts representative has introduced a measure to require, under the threat of heavy penalties for violators, the registration of persons attempting to influence legislation.

COBLENZ, GERMANY, was ablaze with bonfires and torches and gayly with banners and flags during the celebration of the liberation of the second zone of occupation of the Rhineland. As the allied troops marched out, the German authorities marched in, the last joint reunion for the day rejoiced going through practically without opposition. It was assumed that the senate also would adopt the resolution after some debate, and that the legislation would be enacted before the

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A. H. CLEMENT, Owner.

THURSDAY, DEC. 12, 1929

When the Legislature meets in January the members will have lots of entertainment before they agree upon a proper distribution of the great gas fund.

Congressman Tucker Wants Appomattox Park

Creation of Appomattox battlefield into a great military park, such as Gettysburg, is favored by Congressman Harry St. George Tucker, of Virginia, who thinks sufficient time has elapsed since the war between the states to permit making and perpetuation of the scene of surrender without danger of arousing sectional friction. He is considering the matter of introducing a bill designed to inaugurate the movement, but has not yet drafted a bill.

In a report on "study of battlefields for commemorative purposes." the war department some time ago suggested the erection of a monument at Appomattox Courthouse at an estimated cost of $100,000. This would require about an acre of land. No provision was made for marking the lines of battle and other historical points.

Congressman Tucker is of the opinion that this field is of such historical interest as to justify a military park in the full sense of the term.

In the war department's report on Appomattox, it is stated that with the possible exception of the site of the McLean house, where the terms of surrender were agreed upon, it is probable that any site in the locality that might be required for the purpose of erecting a monument thereon, can be acquired by the United States free of cost.

By act of congress of June 11, 1926, the secretary of war is required to report from time to time, the results of study of battlefields for commemorative purposes.

In response to this resolution Acting Secretary of War Hurley has just reported to congress the progress made with the year.

In this report Yorktown is listed in Class 1 as a battlefield worthy of commemoration by the establishment of a national military park. It is stated that it will require $6,000 to make a detail survey. No further action will be taken by the war department, the report states, until congress indicates its desire in the matter and authorizes the necessary appropriation to make the survey.

In Class II-A are included sixteen battles deemed worthy of being commemorted by locating and marking the battle lines of the forces engaged. Seven of these battles are now being memorialized by the establishment of national military parks. Among them are Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania and Petersburg.

The nine others in this class for which there is no authorization together with the estimated cost of surveying, include Bull Run, $1,000; Second Manassas, $1,600; Cold Harbor, $800; Winchester, $1,000; Battles Around Richmond, $6,000.

This Week

by Arthur Brisbane

Employment Problem. Congress Comes Back. Russia is Annoyed. Gas From Coal.

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S forceful address to nearly 400 industrial leaders in Washington is one for which the country will thank him. It is bound to produce results.

There is no cause for pessimism or permanent discouragement.

But well-informed men know that there has been a sharp increase in unemployment.

We have in the United States probably fully as many unemployed as there are in Britain, where Governments pave a "dole," enough to live on each week, to those out of work.

We have here 2,000,000 more unemployed than they have in Britain, where unemployment is practically unknown.

And this is surprising in the richest, most prosperous country on earth.

The President is determined to do something about it.

Nobody could keep this off the front page:

Henry Ford has raised wages by an amount totaling $20,000,000 a year. The basic wages from now on, according to Edsel Ford will be $7 a day.

More than 24,000 employes will have their pay raised $1 a day.

That is the way to build prosperity. High wages, the envy and puzzlement of the national goose that lays the golden eggs.

Congress met and a cut of $160,000,000 in the income tax is the programme.

That will be welcome news to those that pay income tax, a small percentage of all the people.

But it is just as important news to those that pay no income tax. They all earn money, and any cut in income tax, especially in corporation tax, encourages development, expansion, employment.

A man will work harder for money that the Government does not take from him.

Professor Barnes, of Smith College, says there are more causes for war now than there were in 1914, and greater danger of war, and the League of Nations is too timid to do much.

Borah, not Kellogg, wrote the Paris Peace Pact. A Chicago lawyer, Salmon O. Levinson, invented it.

And Barnes agrees with Professor Fiske, that the Kellogg Pact, in cold reality, "contains the first international indorsement and moral recognition of certain forms of war."

The learned Barnes says the next fifty years will decide whether democracy will win. Dictators die, democracy lives on, always ready to bob up.

Russia, naturally annoyed at United States interference in China. The Russians say that China will "match away their victory, and encourages China.

The United States is cleverly put in the position of leading the other nations to what Russia considers meddling interference.

You observe that Japan and Germany, Russia's nearest neighbors, hold aloof, giving no share to the United States about her duties in China, beautiful peace, etc.

Having thought of Russia at hand, Japanese and Germans know that a conflict with Russia would not be pleasant.

A man who understands coal and oil has a patent for burning coal underground in the mine.

Gas extracted from the coal would be piped to the surface and sold.

That is an improvement on blasting and digging coal, hauling it to the surface, loading it on cars, carting it to the

Changed into gas, coal travels, transported by its own power of expansion.

The Standard Oil of New Jersey is making gasoline from coal, but not from supplies at vast, and the coal industry has been in a bad way. Human ingenuity may bring it back again.

Gluseppe Rosi, a really great Italian aviator, has just finished a three-engined plane to carry twenty passengers. An extraordinary thing about the plane is its power to carry a load equaling its own weight. Also an improvement on some of our earthly transportation methods. A locomotive engineer, for instance, weighs nearly fifty times as much as the load it carries.

Young men and women, interest yourselves in gliding. William B. Mayo, Henry Ford's chief engineer, says: "Gliding is a safe method of learning to fly; a glider can be purchased for a few hundred dollars, and gliding in itself is a delightful and thrilling sport."

The National Glider Association, organized to promote navigation of the air without engines, will do a great deal to build up flying, by adding to the number of fliers.

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A. H. CLEMENT
Attorney-at-Law
Appomattox, Va.

Lions on New $2 Bill Is Error of Designer

Richmond, Va.—To Gene Ogilvie, manager of the university branch of the Peoples' National Bank of Charlottesville, at Charlottesville, Va., goes the distinction of being the first to discover a defect, or rather a discrepancy in the recently issued new currency of the United States. An error was found on the back of the new $2 note, which carries a likeness of Thomas Jefferson on the front and a picture of Monticello on the reverse.

Examination of the picture of Monticello reveals that it contains the image of two lions, one on either side of the veranda of the mansion. It is pointed out that these lions are, in reality, not on the grounds at Monticello. Nor were they there during the regime of Jefferson. The animals were placed there by Mr. Levy shortly after he purchased the property many years ago.

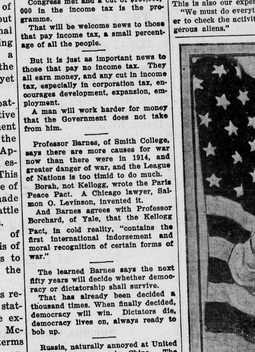
During his ownership the lions were there, but when the Thomas Jefferson Memorial foundation bought the estate the two kings of beasts were removed, and it is thought that they were sold at auction along with other relics from the house.

London, Paris Police Unite to Fight Crime

London.—Police departments of London and Paris have concluded an agreement to work together in combating international criminals.

"This agreement is one of the most important steps yet taken to stem the activities of thieves and armed bandits," said M. Chiappe.

"We must do everything in our power to check the activities of these dangerous aliens."



America's answer to humanity's challenge

GROUPS URGE SANITATION TO COMBAT INFANTILE PARALYSIS AND TYPHOID

The Associated Plumbing and Heating Contractors of Virginia see a widespread need of broadcasting educational information throughout the Old Dominion in the interest of proper sanitation. If proper sanitary safeguards are thrown around the people of the State, it is accepted by health authorities that many contagious and communicable diseases will be reduced to a bare minimum. By reducing diseases by the adoption in rural districts, as well as cities and towns, of water for living abodes, and proper sewage systems, it is believed that Virginia will attract thousands of desirable settlers by virtue of the definite assurance of satisfactory health-ful conditions.

Already the State Department of Health and the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce are hard at work on a definite "safe water and sanitation program." In many of the public schools emphasis is placed on sanitation and recently a group of high school students at Pound, in Wise county, formed a health club to combat infantile paralysis, typhoid and other serious diseases by spreading sanitation information to the citizens of the county. Both time and funds are being donated by plumbing and heating engineers in Virginia toward a co-operative education program with the State agencies.

As an added protection to health groups of the States have plumbing sanitary codes which set up certain minimum standards for the installation of sanitary fixtures so as to insure against possibility of water contamination or disease returning to living quarters by faulty waste pipe line construction. Supervision and administration is under the Department of Health. Recently the United States Department of Commerce issued a volume called the "Hoover Code" because it was worked out by President Hoover and a staff under his direction while he was Secretary of Commerce. This code has been followed by several of the States which are seeking relief in their health standards. It is regarded by many leading health engineers as one of the best means of safeguarding health, and is recommended by the United States Department of Commerce.

Your Real Estate Deals and Sales are Safe when directed by A. H. Clement, Appomattox, Va.

...SUCCESSFUL HOMEMAKING

By GRACE VIALL GRAY

THE UNEXPECTED GUEST

It's a simple thing to revive Grandma's idea of the ever-filled cookie jar in these days of self-rising flour! The modern housewife can have cookies of all descriptions ready for the unexpected guest.

Grandma's idea was just a tradition of her time, that no one should leave her house without food or drink Grandma always expected the unexpected guest.

That was hospitality. That was neighborliness. That was courtesy of the most genuine sort. And Grandma handed down her fine old tradition to daughter and son, and to her descendants to the third and fourth generation. Grandma's idea is a sacred legacy to the modern housewife and hospitality lives again throughout the land.

Of no small importance in this renaissance of graciousness are the modern "bulk mixers." With self-rising flour, Grandma's heir or heiress can have on tap a variety of cookies cookies simply made and in less than half an hour. Then, when some one drops in unexpectedly, there will be no need of sneaking out for ice cream and delicatessen cake.

Self-rising flour is a home labor-saver, ready for use, reliable, nutritive. It is a soft wheat flour to which the baking powder and salt have been added. Self-rising flour is an insurance against all baking hazards. Try filling up your cookie jar with this recipe:

Lemon Cookies.

½ cup butter
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
¼ cup milk
1 lemon, juice and grated rind
1 tsp. lemon extract.
2 cups self-rising flour

Directions: Cream the butter and sugar together. Add unbeaten eggs one at a time. Beat until thoroughly blended. Add flour and milk alternately. Then add the lemon juice, rind and extract. Drop by teaspoonful on a greased baking sheet and bake in a moderate oven about 20 minutes.

Official announcement has just been made of the appointment of Robert C. Wray, of Memphis, Tenn., 22-year-old honor graduate of the College of Industries of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, to receive the "Virginia plumbing and heating fellowship" at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute for the 1929-1930 season.

ROBERT C. WRAY

The fellowship, inaugurated by the Associated Plumbing and Heating Contractors of Virginia, has been established at V. P. I. as an experiment, and if it proves successful, will be continued from year to year. It is valued at $750 for the term of ten months.

Advanced engineering and research work will be undertaken by Mr. Wray under the fellowship.

The matter of making a selection from candidates for the inauguration of the fellowship this year was a difficult one for V. P. I. authorities, as the promising in the field on the basis of his previous record at Carnegie Tech, although no awards such as Mr. Edison recently gave a number of students in selecting a protege was followed.

A. C. Jewett, director of the College of Industries of Carnegie Tech, in communicating with V. P. I. officials, stated that Mr. Wray "is one of our honor graduates, that is, he is one of the five highest to graduate in the College of Industries."

The 1929-1930 recipient of the award already has evinced a keen interest in construction work along scientific lines, and has indicated that he likes the plumbing and heating branch so well that he expected to continue in that engineering profession after completion of his study at V. P. I.

One-half of the time of the recipient of the fellowship will be devoted to graduate study in the School of Engineering and the other half to research work in problems of the plumbing and heating industry in Virginia. At the present time the research is expected to be in the nature of a general survey of the industry as to its technical, business and educational problems.

All of the States of the Union are focusing attention upon the Virginia experiment which is an innovation for this particular industry. For the past two or three years has made remarkable strides toward progress and development, so some of the industries within its borders are undertaking pioneer projects to elevate it to the topmost position in leadership.

HOW TO SELECT STALK FOR NATIONAL COTTON SHOW

ABILITY, or at least indications of it, to produce large amounts of a quality product, is the basis of award at all agricultural fairs. This is true whether the entries are dairy cows, swine, chickens or field crops.

Every production of quality cotton should be the ambition of all cotton growers. The One-Stalk Cotton Show is to be held under the auspices of the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation, and the National Fertilizer Association, in connection with the Mid-South Fair at Memphis, the Southeastern Fair at Atlanta, and the State Fair of Texas at Dallas, was inaugurated to stimulate interest in economic production of better cotton. Prizes totalling several thousand dollars are being offered.

In judging the single stalks at the show, a score-card which has been prepared by some of the leading cotton authorities in the South will be used. This score-card has been carefully prepared in order to give proper weight to the various plant characters. Actual judging will be done by competent authorities from each section.

According to the score-card, a perfect plant would secure 100 points total score. Since productivity of the cotton stalk is probably of greatest single importance, production, as measured by the amount of seed cotton on the plant, is given a possible 25 points. Thus heavily fruited stalks would secure a high rating under production.

A possible 25 points has been allotted to lint. Percentage of lint in seed section, length, character and uniformity, strength and color, are all factors that will be considered in studying the lint. The plant, as a whole, has been given a possible 20 points. Symmetry of form, amount of wood in proportion to fruit, character of branches, and maturity, are considered in studying the plant unit.

Character of bolls has been allotted a possible 12 points. Size of bolls will be considered and well opened bolls are desirable, although a certain amount of storm resistance is also to be desired.

Seed has been allotted a possible 5 points. Plump, heavy seed, uniform in size and color, are desired.

Freedom from disease has been given a possible 5 points, making a total of 100 points.

Any farmer, whether landlord or tenant, white or colored, or any one else for that matter, is free and invited to enter a single stalk for competition. Only one stalk may be shown in each exhibit.

The stalks exhibited must be grown in 1929.

Stalks must come from a field where at least one acre of cotton was grown in 1929. However, any spacing, fertilization, protection or cultural practice may be used.

Stalks shown must contain the cotton that grew on the stalk. Picking and refilling will not be permitted.

Branches must not be cut from stalks exhibited. All leaves must be removed.

The name of the variety must be shown on the stalk.

Exhibitors need not necessarily accompany exhibits, but may ship same, charges prepaid, to the National Cotton Show, where are on hand to aid in their districts. Entrants living in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida should enroll by sending their names and address to The National Cotton Show, Atlanta, Ga.; those in Oklahoma and Texas to The National Cotton Show, Dallas, Texas; and those in Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri and Kentucky to The National Cotton Show, Memphis, Tenn.

The premiums for the best single cotton stalks include $1,000 as total prize, including sectional award, for the best stalk of cotton in the South. Premiums at the three sectional fairs at Atlanta, Memphis and Dallas follow: first $500 at each fair, second $300 each, third $200 each, fourth $100 each, fifth $60 each, sixth to tenth inclusive $25 each, eleventh to twentieth $10 each.

PRESIDENT ENROLLS IN RED CROSS

President Hoover, who is also president of the American Red Cross, enrolls in the annual Roll Call of the society, which occurs from Armistice Day to Thanksgiving Day, November 11 to 28.

V. P. I. PLUMBING AND HEATING FELLOWSHIP AWARD ANNOUNCED

BLACKMER IS HELD PRISONER ABROAD

Oil Millionaire Cannot Cross French Border.

Paris.—Despite his millions, vaguely estimated at from $15,000,000 to $25,-000,000, Harry F. Blackmer, American oil magnate, is virtually being held a prisoner in France, where he fled to escape legal difficulties in this land.

It is true that he is not a prisoner in the sense that he is incarcerated in one spot, but if he chooses to retain what freedom he now possesses he dare not cross the border lands of France. He cannot get a passport to America, unless he agrees to place himself up to face the charges that are lodged against him, and he cannot go to England, Switzerland or Italy without the danger of arrest.

For a millionaire who has been accustomed to go where and when he pleases the situation undoubtedly is difficult.

Blackmer is wanted on charges of falsifying income tax returns, an accusation preferred by the United States Treasury department. He was involved in the Teapot Dome scandal and was said to have made millions in oil not properly reported to the income tax authorities.

In addition to the attachment which the Treasury department has placed on Blackmer's millions in America, the Department of Justice also has an attachment of $100,000 on his property for contempt of court. A large share of his fortune, however, is believed deposited in foreign banks.

Recently litigations whereby the United States government sought to extradite the oil magnate failed. A slender circumstance, the lack of a more complete extradition treaty between France and the United States, saved him from compulsory return to America and further spectacular legal battles. False testimony regarding his returns is not regarded as perjury by the French government.

Would Honor Europe's First User of Tobacco

Aymonte, Province of Huelva, Spain.—A movement is on foot to perpetuate the memory of Rodrigo de Jeres, a citizen of Aymonte, whose claim to distinction lies in the fact that he was the first person in Europe to smoke.

Rodrigo de Jeres was one of the three Aymonte citizens who accompanied Christopher Columbus on his voyage of discovery. Tradition has it that Columbus personally recruited these men, and that Columbus himself lived in Aymonte for a number of years.

When Rodrigo returned from America he rejoined his family and ceased his wanderings, but he came back with him a habit which was to get him into trouble most of the time. He also brought an ample supply of tobacco leaves. When Rodrigo's wife saw him smoking for the first time, she thought him possessed of devils, and as a true faithful churchwoman that she was, immediately informed the Inquisition of what had transpired. Now, it happens that the famous Father Tomas de Torquemada heard the case, and consigned Rodrigo to prison and ordered the house purified and blessed. By the time that he had done his sentence, there were several hundred tobacco smokers in Europe.

Aymonte has already honored Rodrigo by naming a street after him, the very street on which he lived. His house still stands, and now the town council (Ayuntarlento) wants the Spanish tobacco monopoly, which derives great wealth due to the popularity of the habit brought to Europe by Rodrigo, to pay the expense of having the house suitably designated by placing a marble marker pointing out its historical significance.

North Dakota County Has No Cases to Try

Cooperstown, N. D.—An example of what lawlessness can still accomplish in the face of the present asserted crime wave is found in the Griggs County court calendar. The regular fall term of the county court had to be canceled recently, due to the fact that there were no cases to be tried.

An Atlanta woman says she has lived to be 103 by "minding her own business". Now we know why a lot of fellows around Appomattox are apt to die in middle age.

Man Falls Over Cliff Writes Will and Dies

Louisa, Ky.—A will penciled on a leaf torn from a check book told a story of lingering death when the body of Hardy Hay, sixty-year-old farmer, was crumpled at the foot of a 30-foot cliff in a remote section of this country.

Missing from his home eight days, the farmer was not discovered until a searching posse had scoured two counties. Hay left his home on a campaign tour in his race for membership in the county board of education, and his family did not become alarmed at his absence until his mule returned riderless a short time ago.

The will indicated he had fallen over the cliff and had broken his thigh. It was dated one week before he was found. It gave a brief but graphic account of the accident and said he expected to die before help arrived. Disposition of his property was made in the closing praragraphs.

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